## The National Republican.

Terms to Subscriberat raily edition (by mail, posinge prepaid), per year, \$5.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$2.00. To ity subscribers, delivered by carrier-for year,

16.00; per month, 50c. Weekly selltion (postage propaid), per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c. Fample copies sent on application. Remitiasices may be made at our risk, either by draff, express, postoffice order, postal note, or rep-istered letter. Money sent in any other way is at

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C. Intered at the P. O. as second class mad matter

Ammentents. NATIONAL -"In the Ranks." Fonn's .- Barry and Fay. DIME MUSEUM.—Mattinee and evening performance. COMIQUE.—M. B. Leavitt's All-Star Specialty Co.

Portuge on single copies, 2 cents.

WRIGHT'S DIME MUSEUM,-Open this evening. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1883.

## New Year Calls.

Those who wish announcement made in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN that they will or will not receive on New Year day are requested to send notice to that effect to the office as early as practicable Monday morning, to give time for proper arrangement for pub-

THE crown prince went to Caucata to some their clerical functions through the opera- as calmly as a stalled ox in vacation. tion of the laws enacted at Bismarck's insti-

THE Post ought not to call the Philadelphia Times a liar for saying that Mr. Carlisle has abandoned the great principle held by the men who elected him-meaning thereby the Wattersonian principle-when, in the same issue, the Past declares that Mr. Carlisle's first Heutenant, Mr. Morrison, has decided to humbly follow the manufacturing interests in legislation on the tariff.

In our Richmond dispatch will be found a statement of the changed condition of the financial status of the Old Dominion. When the readjusters obtained control of affairs they found the treasury empty and the state bonds worthless. They retire from power leaving two millions of dollars in the treasury and the credit of the commonwealth respected everywhere. This is certainly an excellent and honorable record.

PHILADELPHIA is a great place for conventions of the professions, learned and otherwise. The telegraph brings the thrilling information that the American Society of Professors of Dancing have just had their annual session in the City of Brotherly Love. It is unfortunate that we cannot lay before our expectant readers such variations in the science saltatorial as were there decreed, but our disappointment is somewhat mitigated by the information that the "professors" of the light fantastic will meet in solemn conclave in this favored city next year.

BEFORE McEnery was renominated for governor by the democratic convention of Louisiana the New Orlean Picaguae could hardly find adjectives in the vocabulary abuse sufficient to express its sense of his unfitness, but now it roars as gently as a sucking dove, if the quotation is a fair definition of penitential silence. By gentle gradations the Pleagune will presently rise from mild allusion, to expedient adhesion for the party's sake, and thence blossom into a fierce fervor of support of McEnery that will put the Times-Democrat to shame. And as does the Picayme so will do the Louisiana democrats, who for a time before the convention really had a notion they could be brave enough to revolt against a notoriously bad nomination.

THE Voltaire of Paris printed a letter from M. Paul Bert stating that "Mr. Delmers, an inspector at Chicago," had, among other remarkable things, certified that "diseased and dying hogs passed his house daily, and that they were sold cheap and shipped to Bordeaux and Havre." This was designed to exclude the American hog from France by the effect it would naturally produce in the chamber of deputies. It appears that "Mr. Delmers" is Prof. H. J. Detmers, of the United States bureau of statistics, who comes forward and denies most emphatically that he ever made anything like the statements mendaciously attributed to him by Mous. Bert, and shows conclusively that under the system of inspection at Chicago no such loathsome practices could possibly obtain. Meantime, the French government has limited the importation of our salted meats to the parts of Havre, Nantes, and Bordeaux, where it will be rigidly inspected. This is all right, for the American hog will stand the inspection so triumphantly that all the other ports of France will speedily be opened to him, to the confusion of M. Paul Bert and the other liars and slanderers who vainly try to exclude his beneficent presence.

FROM the Wash agton dispatches of the New York Times we Jearn that Speaker Carlisle "is extremely anxious to relieve those persons who have obtained the impression that the control of the house has been turned over to the south." It appears that the speaker directs attention to the fact that he has really been generous to the north. There were several southern members unprovided for who would have been quite willing to act as chairmen, and yet Mr. Carlislo sacrificed his feelings and friends by appointing northern men to chairmanships. It is right to do justice to Mr. Carlisle in this matter, for he felt the north deserved recognition, and really did quite well in acting up to this conviction. Furthermore, he points out that he has not falled to recognize the union soldlir. Of course he was not bound to do mnything of the sort, but nevertheless were placed on committees of some sort. It was real good of him to thus rise superior to terests to be affected by them." the weakness that would naturally incline | But, then, why was not Mr. Randall chosen

committee on invalid pensions is it pointed given by an illustration. out that Mr. Carlisle generously refrained from appointing any one except an ex-union soldier or "men who would naturally be in sympathy with the cause of union soldlers," or "safely to be relied upon," &c. For all these things Mr. Carlisle deserves great credit, and it should not be forgetten that he has recognized the north and the union soldier without public protest from his confederate supporters in congress-nay, so far as we know, with their approval, on the ground of expediency. It is quite evident the union soldier has been amnestled by the south.

Morrison Surrenders to "the Business Interests."

The democratic tariff dissolving views are very striking. One shows us Watterson in his shirt sleaves, perspiring over the work of mauling protection, and in the next the same maul, in the hands of Randall is descending with fearful frequency, velocity, and power upon the head of a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Carlisle was chosen speaker because he was for the Calhoun-Walker tariff dectrine of 1846, and he made a committee on ways and means rather more radical than himself in opposition to protection. The southern bull seemed to be plunging about in the national china shop at a foarful rate, and the "business interests" commenced gathering at the national capital purpose, as our foreign dispatches indicate. with lariat in hand with which to lasso him. The Prussian minister of ecclesiastical affairs | But just as chaos seemed to have come in westerday forwaded 119 dispensations for the with the bourbon house to stay the ferocions priests in the diocese of Breslau, who have free trade bull suddenly becomes quiet and for a long time been deharred from exercising goes grazing around in the national pasture

> The central organ of the party, which loudly scouted the idea of tariff agitation in this congress up to a recent date, and which has ever since, until yesterday, as vehemently demanded the immediate bringing in of a revenue reform bill, has at last settled on the fence while claiming be on both sides of it. There has never been, and there can never be, a bolder straddle than that which the demaeratic party, through its national organ, announced yesterday. It is a surrender to the Randall protectionists with a retention of the name of revenue reform. It is a promise to allow each manufacturing interest to dictate the tariff legislation it wants, upon the understanding that the result shall to the groundlings be called "revenue reform," The editorial is headed "The Ravenue Reform Bill," and deals in assertions which must be based upon knowledge. The editor of the Post has access to the central sources of information. When he positively states what a democratic committee intends to do he is not playing the part of an impostor, pretending to have information, but is giving his readers ascertained facts.

> The game of bide and seek which the demcrats have been playing so long on the tariff question was certain to end in some settled plan by which the managers could hope to gull the most democrats on each side. How to be for protection without losing the free traders, and how to be for a revenue-only tariff without losing the protectionists, was the problem presented. The task was difficult, but the cohesive power of public plunder has asserted itself, and Randall and Watterson are both to be satisfied-Randall is to have the oyster and Watterson the shells. The revenue is be reformed by such changes as the interested formulated in the editorial above alluded to. We quote:

It is the intention of the ways and menns com nittee, or such at least is the desire of Chairman Morrison, to incorporate in one bill whatever legislation they may agree upon relating to the

Editor Hutchins is right in assuming that 'the desire of Chairman Morrison" is a sufficient indication of "the intention" of the ways and means committee. A train of pack mules does not more certainly follow the tinkling of the bell upon the mare appointed to lead it than will the majority of that committee follow in the path taken by the leader set over them. For this they were appointed. Mr. Morrison has, of course, been confiding to Mr. Hutchins, for public consumption, the intention he desires the committee to have. As the tariff legislation is to be all in one bill-e pluribus unum, as it were-it becomes intensely interesting to know what will be its general and dominant feature. But first Messrs, Morrison and Hutchins eliminate from the subject the things that will not be. Thus:

What particular name the general bill will bear caunot now be stated; but the democratic newspapers that are captious, timid, or vaciliating or the subject of revenue reform, and predicting that the democratic party is about to take a step that will insure its defeat for another quarter of a cen-tury, need have no fear that it will provide for an ute and immediate establishment of free the absolute and immediate abolition of

the tariff. How tranquilizing! How gratefully this will fall upon the minds of the demogratic patriots who were torn up with the thought that the spoils, apparently "so near," were to rificing his loyalty to his country or renderbe made "so far" by a stupid adherence to a so-called principle. The national organ administers a fitting rebuke to the local smallfry, which have been captions, like the Louisville Courier-Journal, timid like the New York World, and them to stop their nonsense, and stand up stoutly against free trade and in favor of some remnant of the tariff. But they are not left in doubt as to the principle upon which the changes are to be made. On the contrary, the organ "deacons off" the song as

follows: The members of the committee are not fools or gnoramuses. There is abundant reason to believe that they know what they are about; that they will propose only such changes as seem first and most needed, and in making such changes will be overned by what is ascertained to be the domi cant sentiment of the business interests to be at feeted by them.

How spirited the opening. How soothing and reassuring the close. The world is now informed, Mr. Morrison has told Editor Hutchins, and Editor Hutchins has written and too sectional, and have complained foreiit in the Post; first, that the ways and means committee members are not fools, and second, ha did so, and was quite careful to see that all | that in proposing tariff changes they will be governed by the wishes of "the business in-

him to give everything to the soldiers of his speaker if his policy was to govern? There own section. Especially in the matter of the is but one explanation, and that can best be

> Many and many a year ago a southern man, visiting California, took his slave Archie with him. After a year's sojourn there Archie asserted his liberty. Chief Justice Burnett, of the supreme court of the state, in a labored opinion, appeared to establish the case in favor of Archie, but at the conclusion decided against him. Whereupon Justice Baldwin, himself a southerner, and a great wit, remarked that Buenott had "given the law to the north and the nigger to the south." If Morrison and Hutchins correctly state the democratic policy on the tariff, then that party proposes to give the law to the north and the speaker to the south. Watterson is yet to be heard from.

Punching of Heads.

Speaker Carlisle has made up his committees. It was a difficult job. He had the sympathy of all kind-hearted men. Several things conspired to make the job difficult. We will enumerate a few :

1. Immense wealth of material. This must not be confounded with material wealth. The latter may be the product of mines, gold, coal, copper, and tin, or of manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and happy speculations, while wealth of material relates chiefly to abundance, without much regard to quality. In taking an inventory of stock for building committees Mr. Carlisle found too many large-sized colonels, majors, and corporals, and they mostly turned up as seniors. A senior expects to be at or near the head but as the seniors were from the south chiefly, and it would not answer to make the late confederate states the most important part of this union, somebody's heads must necessarily be punched. So the first duty was to select the victims for punching, and the painfulness consisted in the reflection that the heads to be punched were very friendly, very faithful, and very tender-such heads, in fact, as one's sweetheart carries, and to strike which one would scorn from the bottom of his soul. But it had to be done. Full many a rime in our political history have lambs been led forth to slaughter and meekly laid their heads upon the block to receive the blows of the butcher; but never before has there been seen a procession, composed entirely of colonels, majors, and captains, marched out to bear the stroke of the shillslah wielded by the massive hand of the national slayer.

2. There were too many kinds of democrats, all in good standing. It would be wearisome to name all the kinds, and we will only mention seven, viz: Hard-money democrats, softmoney democrats, protection democrats, freetrade democrats, incidental-protection democrats, democrats in favor of the money power. and democrats opposed to the money power. To give these several sorts all the impor-

tant places they claimed was simply impossible, and hence more heads must be punched. The club was raised, and for three weeks an excited nation looked upon its terrible and threatening aspect with a sensation of awe seldom beheld. Beneath, and within good striking distance, was seen the majestic uncovered brow of a veterau statesman from Pennsylvania, known to all as the champion of democracy on many a hard-fought field, under whose banner had gladly gathered the masses of the Keystone State, accustomed to the leadership of the astute Black, the mighty Buchanan, and the intrepid Hancock, now seldom mentioned, and to whose support the masses rallied with extraordinary fervor. Yes, Samuel the beparties may agree to! The new scheme is loved, Samuel child of our institutions, Samuel the saviour of democracy, Samuel till recently the hope of the working classes, Samuel the faithful, the venerated, and the strong must pass under the uplifted weapon, gaze upon its deadly intent, and, like the martyred saints, feel its crushing, villainous power.

The blow came, and felled to the ground the aged statesman who but yesterday believed himself the wielder of a nation's destinies, the master of a shillalah that would flay whole batallions of crude and impious statesmen as easily as the swinging of a cart whip or cat-o'-nine-tails. Think ve that such a stroke as that cost nothing? Samuel, who by seniority-seniority the vital thing to be expected-could claim the first place, must go. And there, behold! he lies upon the turf, waiting to be buried by his comrades as stealthily as the soldiers buried the remains of the British Sir John More.

Nor was this all. There was the New York veteran of thirty years' service, the festive Samuel, of world-wide renown. It is impossible to name even half the catalogue of his services, democratically viewed, they have been so constant, numerous, and transcendently important. When from circumstances, not now polite to mention, there were no colonels, majors, and corporals in congress from the late confederate states. Samuel S. Cox stood up, and, though condemning the cause of the rebels, defended their honorable motives, and made propositions calculated to make their return to places of profit and power easy, without sacing him liable to the suspicion of being a black republican. He was a friend at court. They were in the clutches of the usurper Lincoln, and there he manfully stood insisting that the war must close, demanding leniency and forgiveness, and the killing of vascillating like-well, like itself. It tells the fatted calf. And Cox didn't ask much.

The chairmanship of foreign affairs was the one little ewe lamb he claimed and would have been content with; but alas! the smiter saw his pleading look, his attitude of weary supplication, his modest uplifting, and then amote him in the face with a remorseless blow, and down he went with a scar that time will never obliterate.

The spectacle of these two fallen braves laid so low makes such demands upon our heartstrings that we cannot go on with further recital. We have belonged to a party which has in some small degree opposed the absolute rule of the whip in the hands of colonels, majors, and corporals. Our Samuels have thought us too suspicious, too unjust, bly of our feeling as we have; but, now lying there weltering in their gore on this first demonstration of the returned regime, we imagine them seeking strength to exclaim, "Who could have thought it?" Ah, Mr. Carlisle, must democracy always blunder!

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures. Consul Mason, of Basle, Switzerland, writes occurring the treatment of American bog products in Germany in a manner which indicates that Bismarck not only fears American pork in his stomach, but dreads lest the eder of it in German atmosphere may bring destruction upon the nation. The cousul writes that Germany prohibits the transit of American hog products through the empire A Letter From a Sterling Southern Reeven when it is consigned to importers in other countries. A shipment of American lard from Antwerp to Hasle was stopped at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the German frontier, and had to be returned to Antwerp and shipped to Switzerland by a much longer route. The consul adds: "No recent announcement from America has been received in Europe with more general satisfaction than the published report that the department of state would appoint a commission to investigate thoroughly and report authoritatively upon all the conditions of hog raising in the United States, and the preparation of the various forms of pork for export."

He says that this action is understood to be the first step in a policy of resistance to the unjustifiable proscription which excludes a leading American product from several European countries, which, at the same time, are trying by every means to increase the export of their manufactured merchandise to the United States. Of the cause of this prohibition, he says that no intelligent person is now deceived by the transparent pretense that American cured meats are any more dangerous to health by reason of triching than the best meats of Germany and Austria. American meats are prohibited because their importation would in time destroy or seriously injure the prosperity of the foreign farmers and meat venders. But the foreign governments do not dare to give their true reason, because they fear the clamor which would meet any such avowed measure to tax the food of the people. The peasant and the artisan is, therefore, made to pay 15 to 20 centimes more per bound for the little meat which he eats, and he is told that the discreet mandate which robs his pocket has been wisely devised by a paternal government, which is anxiously solicitious about his health.

In Switzerland, which is almost the only continental country where American pork is now sold on its merits, the reputation of it is higher than ever before. Three years ago a large quantity of American hog product was sent into that country. American lard had already a reputation as the best in the market, and was sold as American, but the meats, in consequence of some prejudice, were sold as German or Swiss. The short corn crop of 881, and consequent high price of American pork in 1882, made importation unprofitable. and the Swiss dealers got their supplies from Austria. Their customers complained of the deterioration of the meats, and were then told that they had previously been buying American meats. The consequence is that now, when American pork can be imported at a profit, the Swiss dealers sell almost noth ing but American pork. "The name American," writes the consul, "as applied to this class of provisions, has become, instead of a reproach, its highest recommendation." He also says that although there was very little to complain of before, yet the American packers, since the quality of their wares has been challenged, have improved their methods and increased their procautions, until their product is, as a whole, unequaled by that of any other country.

"Give me money." said the New Yorker, and never mind religion or the tariff. I have stood at Union square and watched people pass day after day, and none received the homage of the populace so fully as your millionaire. I have traveled the world over, and I find that money now is king. A few years ago men made gods of education and freedom. But that era has passed. The professor or theologian, the philanthropist or explorer, can pass without salute, but when the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, the Singers, and the rest of the money world appear all the salutes which were known to the knights of old are given. Patrick Henry's motto should be changed to 'Give me money or give me

"Give us free whisky and don't bother about small matters," clamorously observed the gentleman from Missouri. "Every American statesman who wishes to confer the greatest amount of good on the greatest number will favor the repeal of internal revenue taxes. With the taxes wiped out, we will not be compelled to drink glucose and burnt sugar decoctions. No. sir. The beverage which can send a man to dwell among angels at 3 cents a pint, which will make him cast off the cares of life and only live to dream and dream again for the same 3 cents, needs the fostering love and gratitude of this great nation. With whisky free, how would it be possible for a man to receive so much enjoyment for so small an amount of money in any other way? It would be impossible." "How about getting sober ?"

"Ah, there's the point. But it wouldn't be necessary. At 3 cents a pint we could all stay drunk forever."

> Guaranteed in Advance. New York World.

The agile Springer, of Illinois, is about to enter upon a thorough investigation of the star route trials. Those agonizing performances cost a great deal of money, and the results were meagre Springer is eminently qualified for the work of investigation. He enjoys that sort of thing as much as an enthusiastic medical student enjoys the dissection of a good cadaver. He is happy when investigating, for his zeal has a chance to expend

The Ornamental Editors,

Brooklyn Union.

The worst thing yet brought to light about the new house is the fact that till of its members, or more than two-thirds, are lawyers. There are, to be sure, ten editors in the body, but an almost unbroken line of precedents, from the days of Horace Greeley's term down, has shown that the editors who are most potential with congress are not those who write M. C. after their names.

A Different Kind of a Necklace,

Bismarck Tribune.
A pearl necklace owned by a New York lady is valued at \$100,000, and yet the pleasure she de-rives from wearing it is as skim milk beside colden cream when compared with the pleasure the Dakota girl experiences while wearing a ne since composed of a strong, honest arm. This emiofficial, but it can be relied on as being cor-

Meantime Let Us Enjoy Our Own

New York Gr The fact that the Standard Oil company wants o buy the Brooklyn navy yard affords the best reason in the world why the government of the United States should hold fast to that locality, One of these days the Standard Oil company will probably own the government, and then it can do as it pleases.

Gov. Butler's Presidential Boom.

"Gov. Butler," said a Globe reporter to-day, how much truth is there in the paragraph going press that you are going to Washington to work up a presidential boom?"

"Well, ist's see," replied the governor. "In the first place, the paragraph I have seen says I am going to the property of the presidency. That I not true. Second, that I am going to Washington, That I not true. Second, that I am going to Washington and this winter to live. That is not true. Third, that I engaged the Netlonal First newspaper to the II depart of the Netlonal First newspaper to start my homination for the presidency. That is not true. I have no communication with that paper at all, and did not know anything about superintendent, Mr. John Nowman, had charge.

what it was going to do until after it was done. Fourth, that I could start my presidential boom better from Washington than from Lowell. I re-spectfully submit that I could not. In the first place, I have no presidential boom to start, and if I had, I think Lowell would be a better place to many started there that there might be a collisio Better start one in the backwoods. The rest of the paragraph is true."

EARNEST WORDS.

publican Who Has Convictions and Courage as Well.

The following is a private letter to a gentleman connected with this paper from a sterling patriot resident in a southern state. It is worthy of wide publication. The writer has served honorably in public station, and is a man of wealth, intelli-

publication. The writer has served honorably in public station, and is a man of wealth, intelligence, and high moral worth:

Missients, Tank, Dec. 2:—I do not write this for publication, but to congranulate the unprotected republicants in some of the southern states upon being good fortune in having so brave and able a distinct of their good fortune in having so brave and able a distinct of their good fortune in having so brave and able a distinct of their good fortune in having so brave and able a mercan in the capital of their country. When we recall the many bloody deeds of bourbon democrats in the Chisham and Matthews nessessibilities in Mississippi, the kuklux baroarities in Georgia and South Carolina, their diabolism in Kentucky, and their horriole political massacres in virginitessant elsewhere, it is enough to cause a sinudder of fear and auxisty for the safety of our government. And when, too, the congress of the United States, in the magnaninity of its by the power mental was now occupied on equal terms so our law makers by nearly one hundred representatives who were lately in arms to destroy the government, and who, if we are to judge by their minure to protect, inderse these political murders by their bourroun constituents—I say when we think of all these thing it is enough to make every American patrot shudder. When, futhermore, this helish policy is permitted to go on without rebuke by many of even the loyal people, who seem to be similaring on the very volcano irreparable ruin, with a strong possibility of plecing next year every department of our government completely in courted of these manhaters and man-killers. I cannot understand how the loyal north can be so infled in the very sleep of death. You may rejly upon it this unless they wake up and beginto think they will awake to the errible receity of the country's condition when toolate and when they are tied hand and foot by these in a spin peace, peace, when the e is no peace. It was in 1860, Good and layal menould not the nearby to monthly chaining and ever vigilant bourbon murderers and their smilling congeners in congress. There is no sense in asying neace, peace, when the c is no peace. It was in 1869. Good and loyal men could not then possibly comprehend a motive in another to tear in tatters the best of all governments. But it was temporarily done. It will be dune again if we are not watchful; not, indeed, as before; but in a way that will be really more disastrous than the other. When they shall have gotten possession of all branches of the government, and exacultshed their "confederate" systems of finance, ited the nands of all the loyal men, voted money by the thousand millions to pay for finance, ited the nands of all the loyal men, voted money by the thousand millions to pay for the slaves and other rebel properly and pensions, then, indeed, may our loyal friends congratulate themselves if even allowed to live in the country. Do not think me an alarmist, I am not mad most noble festus, but speaking in on of that which I myself do know. I do not wish this to be published, but write it merging ested by your able, heartily-indersed, and timely ested by your able, heartily-indersed, and timely gested by your able, heartily-indersed, and timely editorial, dated the twenty-first of December, and headed, "The Southern Insurrection." I am not all may may and o' you may not not with the country in the condity more, and do yot intend to gs, into politics, but write merging as any other patriotic American clizes, no matter of what caste or color, to enjoy the right to think and speak, and vote according to the dictates of an honest conscience, with none to moleste or to make him afraid. If the government of the United States is unable or unwilling to protect its citizens, let the fact be broadly embladions. These ideas, tampersuaded, should be voldly embodied and pressed upon the voters of the country in the coming national campaign. Pardon my prolixity.

## THE MENNERCHOR.

How the Germans Conduct a Christmas Festival.

The Germania Monnerchor, which now numbers severat hundred members gave its annual Christmas festival last evening at Cosmopolitan hall. In the center of the latter stood a huge Christimas tree, gally ornamented, and its far-resching branches covered with small fancy arti-cles, toys, candiss, and other ornaments calcu-lated to delight the eyes and gladden the hearts of the juvesile portion of the participants in the fishlytines.

if the juvenile portion of the participants in the estivities.

After a short address by the president of the society, Mr. J. Colignon, and the singing of German engs by the chorus of about forty voices, the discribition of the gifts to the children took place ribution of the gifts to the children took place. tribution of the gifts to the children took place and occasioned much merriment and joy. A number of articles were also raffled, and a beautiful gold ring was voted to the most popular member of the society. It was won by Mr. Charles Rogior. It was with some difficulty that the fibor was then sufficiently cleared to admit of daneling, which was kept up until a late hour. Among these present were the Misses Devantier, Herbst, Wansieben. Burbach, Stefel, Towler, Volland, Bruehl, Weider, Josle Hartbrecht, Schneider, Duchring, Brockhart, Roger, Toense, Schultz, Ebert, Mr. and Mrs. Mcicali, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. L. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. Dittrich (whose impersonation of Sauta Claus created much amusement) and Mrs. Dittrich, Mr. and Mrs. Jose, Mr. and Mrs. Schluet, Mr. and Mrs. Jose, Mr. and Mrs. Schluet, Mr. and Mrs. Jreisch, Mr. and Mrs. Schluet, Mr. and Mrs. Jreisch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schultz, Mr. Schuleger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schultz, Mr. Schuleger, The committee on Mrs. Hoger. The committee on Mrs. Tocuse and Mrs. Roger. The committee rrangement consisted of Messie. Joehler, Capt. Ebert, Mr. Otto Devantier, and Mr.

WASHINGTON'S PHILANTHROPIST. Mr. W. W. Corcoran Reaches His Eighty-

Fifth Birthday.

Mr. W. W. Corcorau, accompanied by his niece, visited the Louise home yesterday afternoon. He was received by the matron, and after a tour of inspection and a few kind words to the ladies reinspection and a tew sind words to the saties re-turned to his Blome. This visit is customary on each of the venerable gentleman's birthdays. Yesterday the number of years of his life reached eighty-five. The event was celebrated quietly last evening at his home. After dinner the mem-bers of his family assembled about the genial hearth five and listened to many anecdotes and stories of past years, as told by Mr. Corcoran in pis enterialning and interesting style. A few his entertaining and interesting style. A few intimate friends called and congratulated the old gentleman on the accession of another twelve-months to his ripe and vigorous old age.

MISS KATIE BEACH'S GERMAN. Floral Favors, and the President's Son Lends.

Gen. Beach's residence, 922 Saventeenth street was well filled last night with the lady and gentlemen friends of his daughter, Miss Katie, the occasion being a german, which was danced by
wenty-two couples or more. It was led by Mr.
C. A. Arthur, ir, with Miss Beach, Mr. H. B.
Wilkins, jr., of Montana, and Miss Harding. The
favors were flowers. Among those present were:
The Misses West, of the British legation; Miss
Harding, Miss Dora Miller, Miss Daisy Stewart,
Miss McKeever, Miss Alice Maury, Miss Chark,
Miss Lillie Coffey, Miss Lillie Patterson, Miss
Wallach, Miss Tiffany, of New York, and Miss
Wallach, Mr. Alian Johnson, Lieut. Babcock,
Messrs. Lee Phillips, L. E. Beall, Lieut. Dickens,
and others. men friends of his daughter, Miss Katie, the occa-

The Army and Navy Assembly. Some thirty or forty prominent army and navy officers held a meeting yesterday in the parlors of Wormley's hotel. Lieut. Buttler presided. The object was to form a club to give a series of ger-

object was to form a club to give a series of germanis during the coming season. The name "Army and Navy Assambly and German club" was adopted. The following committee was appointed to arrange for three germanis and empowered to select four clitzens as members, with full power to complete all details; Maj. Lydecker, Capt. Milis, U. S. A.; Capt. Clark, U. S. A.; Lieut. Buttler, U. S. A.; Commander Schley, U. S. N.; Psymaster Doyle, U. S. N.; Dr. Bryan, U. S. N.; and Maj. Goodloe, U. S. M. C. It was fully determined on to make the germants specially interesting and to surpass previous efforts. Among those present were Gen. Van Vliet, Col. Wilson, U. S. A.; Col. Card, U. S. A.; Dr. Owens, U. S. N.; J. Leut. Golwelt, U. S. N.; Lieuts. Buttler, Crawford, and Rogers, U. S. A.; Psymaster Boyle, U. S. N.; and others.

He Feels Bold New.

stated that very shortly after the reassembling of congress Mr. Morrison will introduce the same revenue bill that he presented in the forty-fourth congress. With this measure referred to the ways and means committee, it is expected the issue of revenue reform will be squarely made and the lines sharply drawn early in the session, so that there will be no possible excuse to defer

is discussion.

Air, Morrison's friends say that the statements that he will be deterred from pressing for a revision of the revenue, by a fear of complicating the chances of possible aspiratus for the presidential momination on the democratic ticket, are the verices book, as he honessity believes that the only way in which his party can secure success will be by setting congress to work to modify the present lariff schedule in abedience to the demands of those who made the present majority in the house.

A Baptist Christmas Tree. The Sunday school of the First Baptist church Gay atreet, West Washington, held their Christ-mus celebration in the church last night. A large attendance of children and parents were present.

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON'S WALL STREET "CORNER." 'Mid Wall street's thronbing marble marks Whome the financial life blood starts To warm the nation's veins.

Who risked his all to free the land-Whose losses were our gains. His was the day of sacrifice:

He "speculated for the rise." That we might "realize."

"Twas his at first in grief to "bear," To fight John Ball and then with care To "Bull It" for a rise, The rise has come and all aspire To raise the nation now still higher, Though scoffs the foreign scorner. At Wall and Nessau let him stand

The darling hero of the land And supervise the "corner." He always kept our stock up far; Above the point entitled "par" Through smoke and shot and fire, Shade of the Mighty! let It rise Till, reaching with thee to the akles,

It can't get any higher! And though 'twas "watered" with the blood Of those who 'round our easign stood With naked foot and gory, In.many a battle tempest-tossed,

Its mighty strength and glory. And when in one republic vast All natious shall unite at last, As all at last must do; Then in those bright millenial days

It never for a moment lost

A beautiful maid at Fort Yates

Ate a pound and a quarter of dates-

Together Bull and Bear shall praise, And bless our hero, too! -San Francisco Post

That night in her dreams, She uttered wild acreams, That the winds bore clear back to the states. A NEW HAMPSHIRE coon club that is ten

years old has just caught its first coon, and the Hartford Courant suggests that the coon was probably sick. THERE are about 88,000 locomotive engines

in the world, and 17,000 passenger, and 500,000 freight cars. There are 200,000 miles of tisck, and ne capital invested is \$20,000,000,000. THE whale is a small affair beside the oil rell, but still he is fished for. The season's catch in the North Pacific yields 11,200 barrels of oil

162,244 pounds of bone, and 310,000 pounds of valrus ivory, the whole worth \$850,000. THE Canadians have perfected a velocipede sieigh. The riter is seated on a bicycle of the usual character, the large wheel having spokes to eatch hold of the ice. There is an outside frame

attached, on which are four pieces of steel the shape and sire of the steel at the bottom of an rdinary skate. An impression prevails in Catholic circles hat Dr. Francis Silas Custard, bishop of Vin-cunes, Ind., will be made archbishop of Philscennes, Ind., will be made archbishop of Phils-lelphia within the next six months. He was for nany years rector of the American cotlege at

Rome, and is said to man of his church. and is said to be the most scholarly clergy -An expart in a London will case lately tated that penell marks rubbed out revive when the texture of the paper returns to its normal conlitton. The existence of these marks proved nost embarrassing in the case in question.

Soston fire, too, proved that pencil writing was note enduring than ink. "Mamma," said a little girl Christmas morning, "I don't want that doll that Santa Claus out in my slocking last night." "You don't want he doll?' exclaimed the mother in great surprise; "and why not, pray?" "Because it has got a Jersey on, and Jerseys are gotting to be awfully

common and old fashioned." MR. ARTHUR PEEL, who is announced as he coming speaker of the English house of commons, is a very presentable sort of a gentlemantall, dignified, and, withal, good-looking. Nor is there any reason to believe that he is wanting

either in judicial calm or in decision THE police of London have begun to raid the fashionable gambling clubs. The Baccarat club, Jenks club, Park and others have been en-tered, and the proprietors and players warned. some of them have stopped baccarat, but others are going to law about it, to find out whether a man cannot play what he pleases in his club.

Ir is supposed that Leo XIII is contemplating a movement looking to the union of the Greek and Latin churches. The Greek church in he council of Florence conceded all the doctrinal of course the union would be on the basis of the vatican council, as us other basis would or could be accepted by Leo

NELLIE LINCOLN ROSSITER, of Philadel phia, although only 16 years of age, is at the head of the silk culturist of this country, and is rapidly becoming wealthy. Her book upon silk culture is standard authority for those who are engaged in the new and profitable business of raising cocoons, and her products have taken promiums at all the expositions.

KEATS's only sistor, Fanny, is still living in Madrid. She married Senor Lianos, a Spanish gentleman of liberal politics, and the author of 'Don Esteban," "Sandoval, the Freemason," other illustrations of the modern history of the Peninsula. During the existence of the Spanish republic he represented Spain at the court of Rome. Their son, Juan Llanosy Keats, is an artist of high repute in Spain.

AT a luncheon party on Sir Donald Currie's yacot in the harbor of Copenhagen, Mr. Tennyson, in conversation with the Empress of Russia and the Princess of Wales, is said to have asked by what title he ought rightly to address those ladies. "I don't know," he said, 'what I ought to call you." Oh," said the princess, "there is no difficulty; Minnie and Alec, to be sure. It was a quick answer, and surely a pretty one.

VERY few dolls are made in America; the finest ones of wax are imported from Germany, and the best of china and bisque come from France. They range in price from tiny wooden babies for I cent up to any amount one cares to spend for a waxen beauty in satin and jewels, Fashions in dolls change as do all earthly things. Short frizzed hair was popular last year for all kinds of dolls, but long curls and Langtry bangs are the style this winter.

ENGLAND's greatest historical fane, Westminister abbey, is said to be so crowded with the remains of illustrious dead that it now contains no more room for interments. Chaucer's grave was molested to make room for Dryden's. Ber son's bones fell into the grave prepared for Sir Robert Wilson. Addison's remains are squandered over those of the Duchess of Albemarie, and, in turn, those of James Craggs rest upon his. It is proposed to enlarge the burial accommodations of the abbey by erecting new cloisters.

THE late George D. Prentice was once play ing at poker on a Mississippi steamer. P bet a thousand on his hand; his opponent him five hundred; Prentice raised a thousa opponent raised him five hundred; Prentic raised the stake a thousand. "Mr. Prenti the opponent confidently, "you are bettle than your hand is worth." Prentice looked at the hand, turned it down on the table, and said, "Sir, if I were playing with Jupiter at a star ante, I would darken the everlasting firmanent on the hand I have just turued down!"

THERE is a good deal of suggestion and instruction to be found in an examination of the sources from which the Mormon supply comes. The great body of Mormons come from England Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden \* England has supplied in round them; Scotland, 3,200; Wales, 2 Denmark, 7.791; Norway, 1, About the character of this contribution there is very little Lou men and the women belong to a low ignorant pessant class. The same thing is true, though robably in a less degree, of the Scandinavian contribution.

Ir required fifteen centuries to raise the population of Paris from 5,000 under Julian, in the latter half of the fourth century, to 1,000,000 in 1810. The territory of the city was no more than time of Cresar, and thirty-eight in the reign of Julian, while in the thirteenth century it had expanded to 203 hectares. It was troubled, under Henry IV, with a population of 200,000 souls having taken three centuries to double itself in that respect, whereas it was trabled between 1788 and 1860, the respective notals at these two date having been 650,000 and 1,700,000. It now exceeds